



MONTEREY, HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA., APRIL 28, 1893.

VOL. VI.

## A LONG FAREWELL.

Ye happy birds, oh, whither flying?  
So swift ye wing away  
I scarce can mark your trailing pinions.  
Does there a warmer day  
Await on other shores,  
To your glad summons quick replying?

Oh, linger yet awhile! Ye carry  
The summer on your wing;  
Too long will winter seem without you,  
Too tardy coming, spring.  
But melody of song  
In warmer climes delights to tarry.

Alas! we may not more entreat you,  
When blue skies await;  
When other birds will carol welcomes,  
And tales of joy relate.  
We can but pray, sweet friends,  
That no harsh storms will ever meet you.

And so away!—far out of seeing  
Into the heaven high  
Leaving no mark save that of music  
On earth and sea and sky;  
No sweeter song than made  
By your light pinions southward flying.  
—Edith Vernon Mann, in the Century.

## ALL A MISTAKE.

BY AMY HANDOLPH.

RETIY Miss Frank Middleworth was all alone in her little district school-room when the eventful letter arrived, to notify her that she was appointed to a clerkship in the Patent Office, at Washington—all alone, eating her modest little lunch of bread and butter and baked pears, while, through the open window, she could see the children disputing themselves in the March winds, and hear the music of their merry shouts. If school had been in session, she would decorously have read the letter and replaced it in its envelope. As it was, she flung it rapturously to the ceiling with a cry of joy, caught it again and, springing to her feet, clapped her hands like a child.

"Oh, thank goodness—thank goodness!" she exclaimed ecstatically. "It will all be right now! Papa can go to the South right away. I can have his school outfit, and we can pay Squire Augur all the back rent he has been owing for a year! Oh, it was so good of Judge Mellon to interest himself in my poor little affairs! I am so glad that I thought of writing to him!"

Miss Middleworth could hardly conduct the district school to the end of its afternoon session, so joyfully disquieted was her mind.

"Teacher in love," said the biggest girl in a whisper to the next biggest girl.

"Guess teacher got an invite to tinging school," muttered the next biggest girl, who was in hopeless despair over an interest son on her slate.

How gladdly Miss Frank Middleworth locked the battered schoolhouse door at last! She was almost vexed at meeting Reginald Augur at the cross-road, by the old stone mill.

His face brightened up at sight of her.

"Oh, Frank!" said he. "I was just wishing to see you!"

The "government-clerk-elect," drew herself up. Mr. Augur need not have been so familiar with her, she thought!

"Indeed!" she uttered somewhat frigidly.

Honest Reginald looked rather puzzled.

"My cousin, Mrs. Evelyn, wants a governess," said she. "The family is small, and she's willing to pay five hundred dollars a year. And you know you have always wanted to go the city."

"Yes, I know," said Miss Middleworth, with chilling indifference. "But I have changed my mind."

Reginald Augur looked at her in amazement.

"Frank," he said, "have I offended you?"

"Oh, no," said she. "How should you offend me! But—I am appointed to an office in Washington. I am to have eleven hundred dollars a year."

"And leave us, Frank?" he exclaimed.

She bit her lip.

"One cannot always stay in the same place like a crooked apple-tree or a limpet growing to the rock," said she.

"But, Frank, listen to me!" pleaded Mr. Augur. "I am to commence the practice of law on my own account next month. My father will receive me into equal partnership, and then—"

"I am very happy to hear it," said Miss Middleworth, absently.

"And then, to marry. And if—"

"Yes!" Frank lifted her eyebrows, provokingly enough. "I hope you will get a very good wife. I am sure you will both have my best wishes."

Young Augur's frank, boyish face fell.

"I had hoped," he began, a little awkwardly.

"Surely, I cannot be at all interested in your hopes," interrupted Miss Middleworth. "Let me pass, please. I'm in a great hurry to-day."

Reginald Augur stood aside, with a sharp pang at his heart. He had loved Frank Middleworth ever since he could remember. He had always installed her, as queen, in all the visionary castles in the air which he had built within his own brain. And here she had abdicated of her own free will and flung his offering away.

"I am to be a Government official, now," she said to herself. "I am to have eleven hundred dollars a year. I can send papa to Florida. Mamma shall have a girl to help her with the housework. Will can go to school, and I shall have a career open to me!"

So Frank went home, ordered a new bonnet from the village milliner; heretofore she had always trimmed her own hats—and purchased, on credit, a fur-trimmed cloak which had long been the object of her secret yearnings in the show-windows of Tape & Buckram. And after sending in her resignation to the school trustees, she went to Washington to enter upon her new duties.

"It's a long way for you to go, unaccompanied, daughter," said the mild old clergyman.

"Oh, papa, things are quite changed since you were young," said Frank, with a kiss. "A woman can go anywhere, now, by herself. And only think! I am a Government official now!"

Miss Middleworth arrived safely in Washington, registered her name in a quiet family hotel and, dressed in her one black-silk gown, with the new hat and the fur-trimmed cloak, went to the Patent Office and sent in her card to Mr. Whitehaven, the chief clerk of the Cancellation Department, in whose name her appointment had been made out.

"Frank Middleworth" was written on the card in her bold, round handwriting. Mr. Whitehaven looked critically at its lines.

"It's an awfully busy time just now," said he, contracting his frosty white eyebrows. "But I suppose we'll have to attend to this protégée of Mellon's. Ask him to stop in."

The colored porter stared.

"There ain't no 'him' there, sir," said he.

"Don't be a fool!" said Mr. Whitehaven. "Do you see this card? Very well, admit him at once!"

And Mr. Whitehaven turned to a stout baldheaded office seeker who was in the last agonies of impatience to secure an audience.

The porter shrugged his shoulders.

"Orders is always to be obeyed," said he to himself.

And so Miss Middleworth was ushered in without further delay.

Mr. Whitehaven looked blankly at her for a moment, and then his expression changed to one of active annoyance.

"Madam," he said, "I am sorry to appear discourteous, but our time, during office hours, is not our own. If you are a book agent—"

Frank crimsoned all over.

"O, no," she said, hurriedly. "I am not a book agent. I am the new clerk—Miss Middleworth."

"Miss Middleworth!" repeated the chief clerk.

"Yes," said Frank, a little impatiently. "I sent in my card a few minutes ago." And she pointed to the piece of pasteboard lying on the table.

"Ah!" said Mr. Whitehaven. "But this appointment was made out to a gentleman."

"It was made out to 'Frank Middleworth,'" said the young lady with spirit; "and I am Frank Middleworth."

"Humph!" said the chief clerk of the Cancellation Department. "Some mistake. There are no young women employed in this department—no one but men."

"But," faltered Miss Middleworth, "I wrote to Judge Mellon. He has procured this appointment for me. He—"

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Whitehaven. "What did you sign yourself in your application to him?"

"Why, 'Frank Middleworth,' of course," answered the girl. "What else should I sign myself?"

The chief clerk shrugged his shoulders.

"Just look at that handwriting," said he, nodding toward the card. "How on earth is one to suppose that a woman wrote that? It's the most natural mistake in the world. Has the judge ever seen you?"

"No," admitted Frank; "but he was an old college friend of my father, and—"

"Plain as daylight," said the chief clerk—"plain as daylight. He, also, took it for granted that you were a man."

"And am I to lose this opportunity in life because I happen to be a woman?" cried Frank. "Is this right? Is it just?"

"Very sorry, indeed," said the chief clerk. "But we can't do anything for you just at present. We employ so few women in the Patent Office, and none at all in this department. It's an unalterable rule."

"Is there no chance for me?" pleaded Frank.

"None at all," said the chief clerk.

And within five minutes the office in question was bestowed upon the nephew of the bald-headed man, who chanced to be a famous ward politician.

Miss Middleworth betook herself sorrowfully to the little New Hampshire village.

"I suppose they have found another teacher for the district school by this time," she thought. "What can I do to support myself and—and to pay for this cloak and hat? Oh, I wish I had not been so foolishly extravagant! And I suppose Reginald Augur will never speak to me again. I'm sure I don't deserve that he should."

"Never mind, dear," said the good old supernumerary clergyman. "My cough is a deal better since you went away. And I believe I am as well off here as in Florida. And will can wait another year for his schooling, and mother can get along quite well with the housework as long as she has you to help her."

So Frank was, in some degree at least, comforted.

But the flush of acute mortification mounted into her cheek the next day, as she met Mr. Reginald Augur in the street.

"Mr. Augur!" she murmured softly. "I would prefer being called, Reginald," he smiled.

"Your father is one of the school trustees," she began. "Do you suppose he could get me a place to teach again?"

"But I thought you were going to Washington!" he cried.

"I have been to Washington," said Frank.

And she told the whole story, thereby drinking the bitter cup of discomfiture to the very dregs.

"And now," she concluded, with eyes brimming over with tears, "I don't know what to do. Only—only I must entreat your pardon for my silly and foolish conduct the last time we met."

"Oh, I have never given that a second thought," said Augur. "But, Frank—will you let me go on now with what I had then begun to say?"

"Yes," said Miss Middleworth, hanging down her head.

"Dear Frank," he said, taking her hand, "will you be my wife? I can give you a comfortable home now. Perhaps, by and by, it will be a luxurious one. And all your dear ones are fully welcome to it, so that only you will accept it."

Frank began to cry heartily now.

"Not because I am sorry," said she. "O, no, no! Only because I am so happy. And indeed, Reginald, I do not deserve to be your wife."

But she married him, for all that. And she was very happy. But if there is any topic in particular that she especially avoids it is that of public office in Washington City.

"Such a stupid series of mistakes as there was all around!" she says.—New York Ledger.

## A Queer Quaker Traveler.

A curious looking, white haired old man, arrayed in a peculiar garb, with a black choker and broad brimmed hat, is at the Occidental Hotel. The old gentleman is Isaac Sharp of Warwickshire, England, a Quaker and a religious enthusiast. He is now eighty-four years old and for fifty years he has been traveling in various parts of the world, and this is the interest of the Quakers.

He has just now returned from 1500 miles up the great Yang-tse-kiang River in the interior of China. Hitherto he has been in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Norway, and in various other places in Europe, Asia and Africa. In the Dark Continent he visited the Congo Free State, the Orange Free State, Basutoland and Madagascar.

"I spent a year and a half in Africa," said he, "a year of which was in Madagascar; two years in Australia and New Zealand, and the remainder of six and a quarter years in Canada, the United States and Mexico. That was the extent of my last trip before this. This time I have been out a long time also, my great object being to visit the interior of China and what I could there."

"It's only a very little that I could do, there are so many millions of people there, but I have tried at least, and that is something. The people are very poor up the Yang-tse-kiang River. That stream, which is much larger than the Mississippi, is a mile and a half wide 1000 miles up. It is rough from there on, and I think in the additional 500 miles I saw the wrecks of 500 Chinese junks."

"The Quakers have one mission in China, one in Japan, four in India, one in Syria and one in Madagascar. There may be 15,000 Quakers now in Great Britain and Ireland, which is somewhere about one-fourth of what there are in the United States and Canada. Elsewhere we have a few members who are doing all they can for Christianity."

"I have been traveling and trying to find out what was the best thing to do and how to do it. I have seen many curious things in my long years of travel, but the thing which has impressed me more than anything else is this: That the hearts of the people are everywhere the same. I go now to the east, to the strongholds of the Quakers in Pennsylvania, where I will talk to the people of what I have seen and confer with them as to the best means of reaching the people in China and elsewhere in the Orient."—San Francisco Examiner.

## Making Diamonds.

The microscopic diamonds recently made by Mr. Henri Moissan are not the first real diamonds made by the chemist. Some years ago, Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, succeeded in making a few small gems, and another Glasgow chemist not long ago announced in an American scientific journal that he was making artificial diamonds in this direction, and had obtained promising results. Moissan, however, was the first to form a gem by means of the high temperature of the electric furnace, though the idea of doing so is not exactly novel. Moissan obtains a temperature of from 3000 to 4000 degrees Centigrade in his electric crucible, and fuses iron or silver, which absorbs the carbon of sugar. When the fused metal cools, part of the carbon separates from it again in the form of crystals, black or white—that is to say, black diamond, or carbonado, and ordinary clear diamond. The crystallization seems to be facilitated by pressure, which is produced by the expansion of the sugar carbon as it cools. The diamond crystals were exceedingly minute, and quite unfit for jewelry. Moreover, the process is very expensive.—Manchester Times.

## A Bedspring for the World's Fair.

The famous cotton spinners of Manchester, England, Messrs. Barlow & Jones, have prepared a beautiful exhibit of towels, spreads and other products of the loom for showing at Chicago. Included is a spread, or quilt as it is called over there, which is the Columbian celebration quilt. In the center are the stripes and the thirteen stars, representing the several States of America, intermixed with palm leaves. In the border are the eagle, the arms of Isabella and Ferdinand, and in one corner those of the State of Illinois, the cotton plant figuring conspicuously in the design, which is of a fawn tint on white.

The "Windsor Castle" and the "Empire" quilts also figure in the exhibition. —New York Times.

## THE NEWS.

The total losses sustained by the marine interests by storm on the lakes, is estimated at \$100,000 as far as known.—The Standard Oil Company gave notice of an advance in price of two cents per barrel for Lima crude. This makes the price in the Wood county field or northern district of Ohio, forty-eight cents per barrel and southern district forty-six cents.—Hugo Wagner is wanted in Toledo on the charge of poisoning his wife for the purpose of getting the insurance money.—The postoffice at Lakewood, N. J., was entered by thieves. They blew open the safe and took \$2,500 worth of stamps and about \$300 in cash. They also took the postal note book.—The bank of New Straitsville, Ohio, made an assignment. It is impossible to learn the exact amount of assets and liabilities, but conservative men place the liabilities at from \$30,000 to \$35,000 and the assets at nearly \$10,000.—Asa B. Potter, the convicted president of Mavrick Bank in Boston, was sentenced to sixty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000.—The funeral exercises of Mrs. Almira Hancock were held in New York and the body shipped to St. Louis for interment.—Frank Duffy, who shot and killed young Cunningham at Fort Hamilton on December 26th last, was sentenced by Judge Cullom in New York to nine years and one month imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Rev. J. A. P. McGaw and Elder McClaren, of Toledo, were elected delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which will meet in Washington, May 18. Both are pronounced Briggs men.—Chihuahua advises that a pack train of bullion from Jesus Maria district was seized by the rebels early, and every dollar confiscated. The value of the bullion is estimated at \$40,000.—Dan Adams, colored, who was sentenced for seven years for trying to kill Ray Shout, in Salina, Tex., was lynched by a mob.—Prof. Ockman S. Stearns, a prominent Baptist clergyman, died in Boston.—Two Americans are said to have killed a half-dozen Mexicans, including the sheriff, who was arresting them, and members of the posse.—In the United States Court of Appeals, in St. Louis, a decision in the case of the Edison Electric Light Company against the Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company was given against the Edison Company and in favor of the Columbia Incandescent Company.—J. A. Shea's fruit commission house, on Bridge Square, Minneapolis, was burned, and the Jewell lodging-house, adjoining, badly damaged. The lodgers escaped in their night garments, and two men were almost unconscious when they were dragged from the third story. Total loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Fire destroyed the building in Chicago occupied by Goodale & Son, John Gleason and H. J. Trumbull, commission merchants.—A serious wreck occurred on the Schuylkill Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Conshohocken, caused by a coal train colliding with a shifter. Some twelve cars were wrecked, and the tracks badly blocked. Brakeman Wm. T. Wernitz, of Pottsville, was killed, and Conductor George L. Kirk, of Pottsville, badly injured.—An attack made on the prison at Tracy, Tenn., by an armed body of men was repulsed, one of the attacking party being killed and another wounded.—Col. Charles B. Tappen died in New York at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a veteran of the war of 1812.—While a dummy engine on the Ohio River Railroad was pushing a coach over the bridge over Twelve Pole Creek, in West Virginia, it struck a derelict, which fell and threw the coach from the bridge. The conductor, a brakeman and one passenger were killed.—Col. Wm. McMichael, who was assistant attorney-general under President Grant, was found dead in bed in New York.—The Lady Ensley Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of Alabama, went into the hands of a receiver on the petition of unsecured creditors. W. T. Salsbury, of Birmingham, was appointed receiver.

A cyclone struck Osaage City, Kansas, destroyed a large number of buildings and caused the death of two persons.—Rev. Theodore Sanford Doolittle, died in New Brunswick, N. J.—Matthew Johnson, a negro, was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York. He was charged with killing Emil Kueckhorn in a house on West Twenty-fourth street, where, it is alleged, he went for the purpose of robbery.—David Amey, a wealthy resident of Upper Harmony, and his wife drove into Easton, Pa., to visit friends. A team of horses ran into them from the rear, smashing their carriage and throwing out the occupants. The runaway horses dragged Mr. Amey for two squares, causing injuries from which he died. Mrs. Amey is badly hurt. The deceased was seventy years of age.—The Pelican Saw Mill, in New Orleans, was destroyed by fire, also a million feet of lumber, with no insurance. Thirty cottages in the vicinity and a pile-driver also burned. The total loss foots up a hundred thousand dollars. The cottages were occupied by laboring people, who lost all their furniture.—A letter received in St. Louis from a Methodist minister states that a St. Louisian, who has located in New Zealand and drawn together hundreds of believers in his faith.—A passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was derailed near Victoria, Mo., and two sleeping cars and a baggage and express car thrown over. The conductor, two passengers and trainmen were injured.

## ZANTE'S ISLAND SHAKEN.

## Earthquake Shocks Carry Death and Destruction Before Them.

The Principal City's Almost Total Demolition.

The Island of Zante, one of the principal Ionian Islands, was visited by a most destructive earthquake, resulting in great loss of life and property. In February and March last the island sustained a vast amount of disturbances and a large number of lives were lost. The shock appears to have been most violent in the city of Zante, the greater part of which was destroyed. The people are panic stricken and the authorities helpless. The streets are impassable, being filled with masses of stone and timber, the wreckage of the houses which were thrown down by the earthquake.

## TWENTY BODIES RECOVERED.

Thus far the bodies of twenty persons killed by falling walls have been removed from the debris and it is feared many more dead are still in the ruins. The number of persons injured runs into the hundreds. Everything is in confusion and the work of searching for bodies and for the injured very slow. News of the loss of life has been sent back to the city, where they wander about in a distracted manner expecting the loss of their homes and property.

A large number of tents that were taken to Zante to shelter the people who were rendered homeless by the former earthquakes have been again set up and underneath some of the women and children have taken refuge.

## A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

The city presents a scene of desolation and it is doubtful if it ever recovers from the series of misfortunes that have befallen it within the past three months. There is bound to be an enormous amount of suffering, and outside aid will be urgently required to prevent sickness and starvation.

The shock occurred at 7:30 A. M. Most of the buildings that stood erect after the shocks of February and March were either thrown down or shattered so as to be unsafe for occupancy. The church of St. Dionysius, the Government offices were thrown down. Advice from the interior show that the whole island has been devastated.

Many villages have been destroyed and it is thought that the loss of life has been very great. News of the disaster comes in very slowly, as communications with the interior of the island has been greatly interrupted by the destruction of many of the telegraph lines. The full extent of the calamity cannot be estimated at present.

Four ships will be dispatched from the Pireas with clothing, provisions and medicine for the sufferers.

## THE SCENE OF THE QUAKE.

The Island of Zante is situated in the Ionian Sea and is one of the Ionian group. It is twenty-five miles long, about twelve broad, and has an area of 277 square miles. Its population is about 50,000. The capital, Zante, which has just suffered so severely, has over 16,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a Greek Archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It lies on the plain at the foot of a mountain, upon which is still seen the fort built by the Venetians centuries ago.

The town has a safe harbor, with a light-house and quarantine station, and many churches. The houses occupy the gentle slopes rising from a semicircular bay. A hill called the Skopos, probably the Elatos of the ancients, to the south rises to a height of 1800 feet, at the top of which is a monastery that commands an extensive panorama.

## MURDER IN A PRISON.

A Convict Attacks Other Prisoners and Kills Two of Them.

John Johnson, who is known as the "Blue Nigger" from Clyde, run amuck in the broom shop of Auburn Prison, Auburn, N. Y. He was armed with a sharp knife used in pecking broom corn, and first attacked Charles Peck, a fellow convict from Westchester county. Leaving him dead in his tracks, he next stabbed Daniel Brinton, another prisoner. The blade entering Brinton's stomach and causing death in an hour. Johnson stabbed right and left while he was at liberty, and several other convicts suffered severe cuts. The blade of Johnson's knife was broken off during the melee and cannot be found. He directed a vicious blow at Keeper Mitchell after the blade had been broken but it did not penetrate his clothing. The keeper drew his revolver, but just as he pulled the trigger somebody hit his arm and the ball went wide of its mark. It frightened Johnson into surrendering, however, and he made no further resistance. He was taken to the prison jail.

The cause of the trouble is said to have been an old grudge held by Johnson against a number of convicts in the shop, and he made a threat that as soon as Capt. Baker had a day off he would do up the shop. Baker was not on duty and Johnson started in early to carry out his threat.

Johnson was first sentenced to Auburn in 1885 for ten years for assault in the first degree. He was released after the first year, but was arrested at the gate after a desperate struggle and was taken back to Clyde for trial on other indictments. He came back on a sentence of four years.

## HONDURAS IN REBEL HANDS.

President Levia Flees and Is Reported to Be in New Orleans.

Advices brought by the steamer Dunwize from Honduras indicate that the revolutionists have carried almost everything before them and it seems to be only a question of a few days when they will be in full control of the Government. The Dunwize left Celba for New Orleans on Wednesday and all but two departments were in control of the rebels.

The capture of the ports of Celba and Truxilla was effected almost without opposition with the aid of the steamship Rover, which had been seized and improvised as a man-of-war. President Levia, who had fled from the interior, leaving General Vasquez in command, was at Puerto Cortez, on the Gulf Coast, and an expedition was being prepared against that place in order to capture Levia who has but a few men.

When Puerto Cortez is subjugated it is the intention of the rebels to attack Rutan and the Uru Island. At the latter place it is said there is a quantity of arms. No news is obtainable from the interior. The people generally have fled from the coast because the rebels have been forcing them into their army. This has sadly interfered with the banana trade.

The Dunwize brought over the late customs administrator at Celba, M. Castillio, a merchant and four other refugees. It is reported that Castillio is none other than President Levia in disguise, but this lacks confirmation.

## TO SAVE THE PINE FORESTS.

## A German Insect That Will Kill the Little Bark-eater.

Prof. A. D. Hopkins, entomologist at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, at Morgantown, is on his way to Raleigh, Webster, Pocahontas, Randolph and Tucker counties, in an attempt to save the pine forests in those counties from destruction. For the last few years he has made a careful study of the causes of the destruction of the pine forests of West Virginia, and finds that a small insect in the bark kills the trees. During last summer he spent some time in the black forests of Germany, studying the insects, and has found a small, prolific insect, which feeds upon the injurious ones, multiple rapidly, and is not injurious to timber. Several thousand have been imported, and Prof. Hopkins is now distributing them, and will watch the result this summer.

## MANY APPOINTMENTS.

## President Cleveland Made More Than Any of His Predecessors.

A comparison of the work and duration of the extra session which has just closed with corresponding extra sessions called at the beginning of the late administration and at the commencement of Mr. Cleveland's first presidential term shows that, contrary to the generally prevailing opinion, Mr. Cleveland in the session which has just closed has broken the record and made more appointments to office than any of his predecessors, exceeding the appointments of Mr. Harrison during the same time by more than 25. The extra sessions of 1885 and 1889 adjourned on the 24 of April, while the recent session continued until the 15th of April. In the matter of appointment of United States ministers to foreign ports. Mr. Harrison took the lead, appointing 22 out of total of 35, while Mr. Cleveland nominated at his first term 17, and withdrew 1, and at his second term, 18. It is noticeable that two of the important places—Russia and Italy—have not been filled, nor did Mr. Cleveland fill the former during his first term, until after the recess had begun.

In 1885 Mr. Cleveland appointed the ministers to the following powers: Denmark, Netherlands, Peru, Turkey, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Norway. Austria-Hungary, Greece, Rumania and Serbia, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, Peru, Switzerland, Spain and Turkey.

Mr. Harrison nominated and the Senate confirmed the ministers to the following countries: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.

During his first term Mr. Cleveland sent to the extraordinary session of the Senate the nomination of the following ministers: Brazil, Colombia, Corea, Denmark, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Portugal, Great Britain, Central American States, Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Sweden, and Norway. Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. He also nominated Mr. Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany, but the Senate rejected the nomination. This was a total of twenty-one nominations confirmed.